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The Urban District of Esher



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

For the Year Ended December 31st

1947

Urban District of Esher

ANNUAL REPORT of the Health and Sanitary Conditions for the Year 1947

JAMES FANNING, M.D., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

REGINALD F. WHEELER, M.R.San.I.,
Senior Sanitary Inspector.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

COUNCILLOR E. W. WALTERS (*Chairman*).

COUNCILLOR W. R. M. ALDRICH

COUNCILLOR E. W. GRENNAN

„ MRS. G. BETTS

„ J. T. O'BRIEN, J.P.

„ V. J. BULLETT

„ MRS. P. M. PEARSON

„ MRS. F. DERRETT

„ I. TODD

„ A. H. M. FIELD

„ A. W. P. YOUNG

Ex-Officio Members :

Councillor E. ROYSTON PIKE, J.P. (*Chairman of the Council*).

Councillor R. W. JUDGE (*Vice-Chairman of the Council*).

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Personnel

Medical Officer of Health :

*J. FANNING, M.D., B.S. (London), D.P.H.

Senior Sanitary Inspector :

*REGINALD F. WHEELER, M.R.SAN.I., A.M.I.S.E., M.S.I.A.,

Certificates of the Royal Sanitary Institute as Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors :

*JOHN C. ARMSTRONG, M.S.I.A., CERT. R.SAN.I.,

Certificates of the Royal Sanitary Institute as Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

*FRANK L. BARKER, M.S.I.A.,

Certificate of the R.S.I. and S.I. Joint Board as Sanitary Inspector.
Certificates of the Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector of Meat and other Foods, and in Sanitary Science.

Nurse :

MRS. R. J. BRITTON, S.R.N. (resigned 5/8/47).

MISS V. DAWSON, S.R.N. (appointed 22/9/47).

Clerks :

MRS. V. E. READ (resigned 12/12/47).

MISS S. H. BRIDGMAN (appointed 15/12/47).

C. F. PACKHAM (granted leave of absence from 6/1/47).

MRS. V. J. STENNING (appointed 20/1/47—resigned 30/11/47).

MRS. M. J. FELL (appointed 1/12/47).

MISS P. HARVEY.

Mortuary Keeper and Disinfecter :

J. DOLLEY.

Clerk and Solicitor of the Council :

FREDERICK EDWARDS.

Public Analyst :

D. D. MOIR, M.Sc., F.R.I.C.

*Contribution of salary made from the Exchequer.

Urban District of Esher

COUNCIL OFFICES,

ESHER.

June, 1948.

*To the Chairman and Members
of the Urban District Council.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year 1947, which has been prepared in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 170/47, dated 31st December, 1947.

The vital statistics of the district, which are included in the text of the report, are very satisfactory and compare extremely well with those of the country as a whole.

As this is my last annual report after serving the district for nine years, I may perhaps be forgiven for ending on a personal note. In spite of the intervening war years, my association with your Council has been one of the happiest of my life. I have had the advantage of working in a most efficient and co-operative department, and I am grateful to all members of the staff under the able leadership of Mr. Wheeler for making difficult tasks more easy. My thanks are due also to the other chief officers of the Council for their personal help and friendship and for the co-operation of their respective departments. From members of the Council, past and present, I have always received the greatest consideration and courtesy, and the knowledge that one's efforts were appreciated was always a spur during difficult times. I am indeed fortunate in being able to present such a favourable annual report for my final year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. FANNING, M.D., B.S. (Lond.), D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	14,847
Registrar General's estimate of resident population	49,610
Number of inhabited houses—end of 1947—according to rate books	14,450
Rateable Value	£670,598
Product of a penny rate 1947/48	£2,710

Extracts from Vital Statistics:—

	Total.	M.	F.
Live Births	936	503	433
Legitimate		488	416
Illegitimate		15	17
Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population—18.8.			

	Total.	M.	F.
Still Births	22	13	9
Legitimate		13	8
Illegitimate		—	1
Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births—22.96.			

	Total.	M.	F.
Deaths	531	261	270
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population—10.7.			

Deaths from puerperal causes (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar General's Short List)—

Puerperal Sepsis	Nil
Other puerperal causes	Nil
Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births	Nil

Death rate of infants under 1 year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births	24.5
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	24.3
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	31.2

BIRTHS.

During the year 936 live births were registered, this being 79 more than last year's total. The rate per 1,000 population was 18.8 compared with an average of 20.5 for England and Wales.

Of the total number 32 or 3.4% were illegitimate.

DEATHS.

During the year 531 deaths were registered, being 25 more than in 1946. The death rate was 10.7 per 1,000 compared with the average of 12.0 for England and Wales. The infantile mortality rate was 24.5 per 1,000 live births and compares with 41 for the average of England and Wales.

For the third year in succession no deaths took place from maternal causes.

CAUSES OF DEATH

	M.	F.	Total
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid	—	—	—
2. Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	1	1
3. Scarlet Fever	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria	—	—	—
6. Tuberculosis—respiratory	7	5	12
7. Other Tuberculosis	—	—	—
8. Syphilitic diseases	2	—	2
9. Influenza	2	—	2
10. Measles	—	—	—
11. Acute polio-myelitis and polio-encephalitis	—	1	1
12. Acute inf. encephalitis	—	—	—
13. Cancer [of buccal cavity; and œsophagus (m): uterus (f)]	2	4	6
14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum ...	7	9	16
15. Cancer of breast	—	11	11
16. Cancer of all other sites	33	30	63
17. Diabetes	1	—	1
18. Intra-cranial vascular lesions	29	41	70
19. Heart disease	77	62	139
20. Other circulatory diseases	7	13	20
21. Bronchitis	16	8	24
22. Pneumonia	11	15	26
23. Other respiratory diseases	4	4	8
24. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	7	1	8
25. Diarrhœa under 2 years	1	—	1
26. Appendicitis	—	1	1
27. Other digestive diseases	4	7	11
28. Nephritis	6	6	12
29. Puerperal and post-abortion sepsis ...	—	—	—
30. Other maternal causes	—	—	—
31. Premature birth	4	2	6
32. Congenital debility	8	6	14
33. Suicide	3	3	6
34. Road traffic accidents	2	1	3
35. Other violent causes	8	6	14
36. All other causes	20	33	53
Totals	261	270	531

Birth-rates, Civilian Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality and Maternal Mortality and Case rates for certain Infectious diseases in the year 1947.
Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.

	England and Wales	126 C.Bs. and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns Resident Pop. 25,000—50,000 1931 Census	London Adm. County	Deaths:—	Rates per 1,000 Live Births:—	126 C.Bs. and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns Resident Pop. 25,000—50,000 1931 Census	London Adm. County
Births:—			* Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population:—						
Live Births	20.5 †	23.3	22.2	22.7	All causes under 1 year of age	41 †	47	36	37
Still Births	0.5 †	0.62	0.54	0.49	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	5.8	8.0	3.7	4.8
Deaths:—									
All Causes	12.0 †	13.0	11.9	13.8					
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02					
Diphtheria	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01					
Influenza	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08					
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—					
Measles	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01					
Notifications:—									
Typhoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	(a) Notifications:—				
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	Puerperal Fever	7.16	8.99	6.27	1.21
Cerebro Spinal Fever	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05	Puerperal Pyrexia				6.94 §
Scarlet Fever	1.37	1.54	1.37	1.31	(b) Maternal Mortality—England and Wales:—				
Whooping Cough	2.22	2.41	2.02	2.80	No. 140 Abortion with sepsis	No. 141 Abortion without sepsis	No. 147 Puerperal Infections	Nos. 142-6 148-150 Other maternal causes	
Diphtheria	0.13	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.10	0.06	0.16	0.85	
Erysipelas	0.19	0.21	0.18	0.22	Abortion: Mortality per million women aged 15-44—England and Wales:—				
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	No. 140 with Sepsis	No. 141 without Sepsis			
Measles	9.41	9.13	9.58	5.29	9				
Pneumonia	0.79	0.89	0.68	0.64					

* A dash (—) signifies that there were no deaths.

† Rates per 1,000 total population.

† Per 1,000 related births.

§ Including Puerperal Fever.

SUMMARY OF BIRTH, INFANTILE MORTALITY AND DEATH RATES FOR THE PAST SIX YEARS.

Year.		Births.		Infantile Mortality.		Deaths.
1942	...	17.2	...	16.5	...	10.2
1943	...	17.8	...	31.0	...	11.3
1944	...	17.8	...	24.6	...	11.8
1945	...	15.6	...	35.8	...	11.1
1946	...	17.8	...	26.7	...	10.5
1947	...	18.8	...	24.5	...	10.7

The number of bodies received into the public mortuary was as follows:

For post-mortem examination and inquest	...	...	16
For post-mortem examination only	...	...	31
			—
			47

RAINFALL

Table showing rainfall in the district during 1947, taken at the Sewage Farm, Esher :—

January	...	...	...	...	...	1.15	ins.
February	...	...	...	...	...	0.98	..
March	...	...	...	...	...	4.33	..
April	...	...	...	...	...	1.44	..
May ...	...	...	...	...	...	1.27	..
June ...	...	...	...	...	...	2.58	..
July ...	...	...	...	...	...	2.36	..
August	...	...	...	...	...	0.38	..
September	...	...	...	...	...	1.06	..
October	...	...	...	...	...	0.15	..
November	...	...	...	...	...	1.06	..
December	...	...	...	...	...	2.62	..
						Total	19.38 ins.

Compared with the figures for the previous year this is a decrease of 9.705 inches.

Average yearly rainfall for the past 5 years: 22.053 inches.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1947

DISEASES	Under		AGE GROUPS													Over	
	Totals	1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65				
Scarlet Fever	40	—	—	—	5	3	21	4	6	1	—	—	—				
Pneumonia	11	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	3	2				
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—				
Erysipelas	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—				
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—				
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Suspected Food Poisoning	40	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	17	8	7	5				
Measles	626	14	33	65	57	64	324	35	10	16	3	3	2				
Whooping Cough	45	4	8	6	5	6	15	1	—	—	—	—	—				
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	43	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	11	11	12	3				
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	8	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	1	2	1	—				
Malaria	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—				
Acute Poliomyelitis	6	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	1	1	—	—				
TOTALS	827	20	41	73	67	76	366	45	21	50	30	26	12				

DISEASES

WARDS

	Totals	Thames Ditton	Long Ditton	Esher	Clay- gate	Cobham	Stoke d' Abernon	East Molesey	West Molesey	Down- side	Hinch- ley Wood
Scarlet Fever	40	6	2	6	—	7	3	10	3	2	1
Pneumonia	11	—	1	4	1	—	—	3	1	—	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Erysipelas	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suspected Food Poisoning	40	6	—	2	31	—	—	1	—	—	—
Measles	626	31	9	34	41	173	92	48	154	32	12
Whooping Cough	45	11	2	1	—	13	6	3	9	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	43	8	3	6	1	5	4	6	4	—	6
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	8	4	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Malaria	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	6	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
TOTALS	827	70	18	56	75	199	107	73	172	35	22

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Scarlet Fever.—The number of cases of scarlet fever during the year was comparatively low, 40 cases being notified, a rate of 0.42 per thousand population. The majority of cases were mild and there were no deaths. 14 cases were treated at home and 26 were removed to hospital. In five families there were two cases respectively and the remainder were single cases in the family. The cases were scattered fairly evenly throughout the district and there was no special focus.

Cerebro-spinal Fever.—Two cases of cerebro-spinal fever were reported. A woman aged 37 had a severe attack and was delivered of a living full-time child shortly after her removal to hospital. Both mother and child did well. The other was a child aged five months, who died in a London hospital.

Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis.—The prevailing epidemic of acute poliomyelitis which affected the whole country during the second half of the year involved this district to the extent of six cases, none of which appeared to have any connection one with another. In one of these, a child of five, the attack was fatal, but the remainder all recovered without any serious disability.

Diphtheria.—It is encouraging to report that no case of diphtheria was reported during the year. Immunisation is now being accepted as a matter of course amongst the great majority of parents, and steps are being taken to ensure that one reinforcing dose is given at intervals of three to five years up to school-leaving age. Routine Schick testing has now been discontinued in favour of repeated reinforcing doses. At the end of the year records in the Public Health Department showed that of the children living in the district aged 0—5 years 73.5 per cent. have been immunised, and of the children aged 5—15 years 95 per cent. have been immunised. The following numbers of children have been immunised during the year :—

Number of children immunised by Medical Officer of Health (pre-school 548, school 57)	...	...	...	...	...	605
Number of children immunised by private doctors under the Council's scheme	...	...	...	...	...	133
Number of children receiving reinforcing doses	...	...	...	...	...	994
Total number of new cases completing treatment	...	...	...	...	...	738

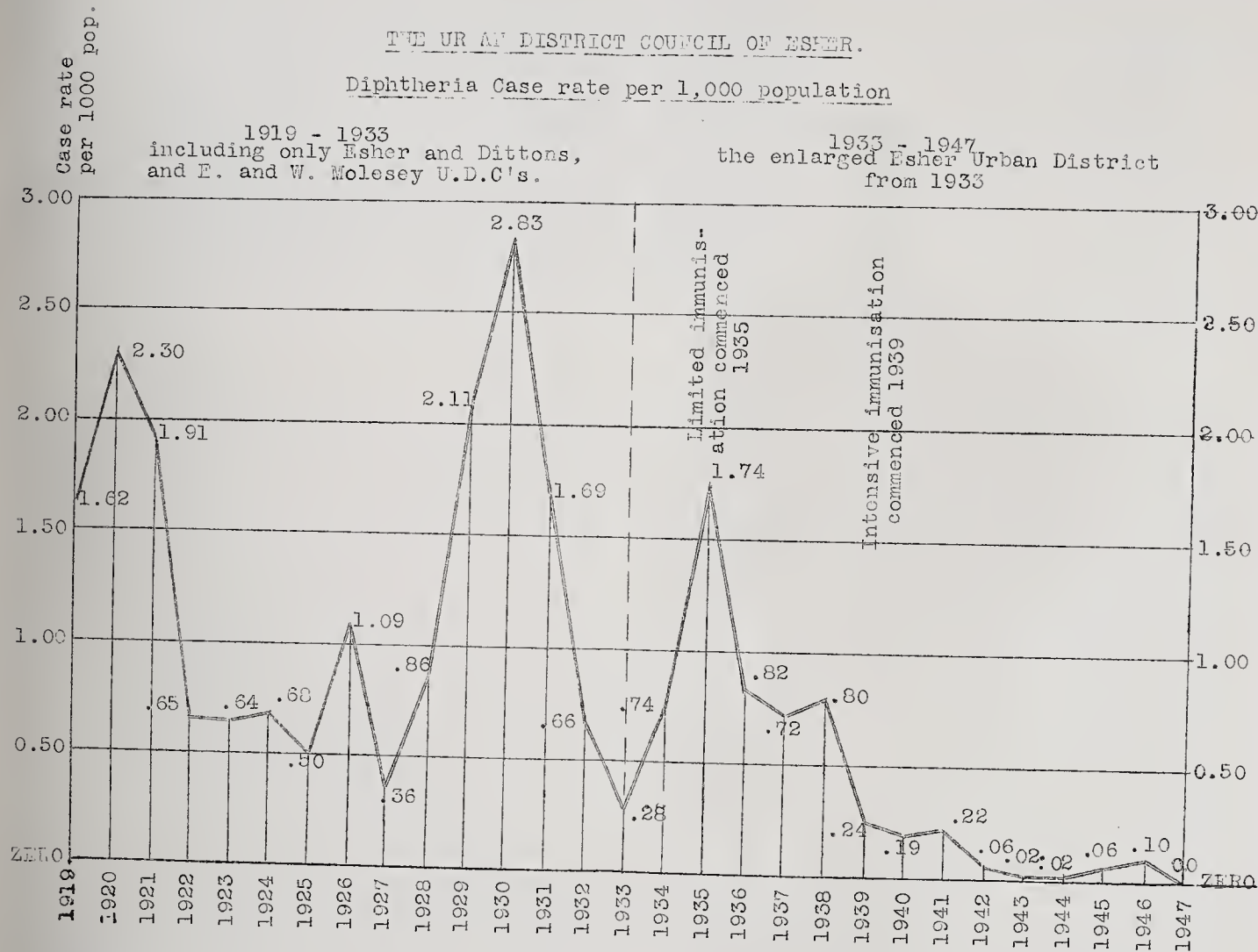
Measles.—Measles has now resumed its bi-annual periodicity and was very prevalent during the year, a total of 626

THE UR AND DISTRICT COUNCIL OF ESHER.

Diphtheria Case rate per 1,000 population

1919 - 1933
including only Esher and Dittons,
and E. and W. Molesey U.D.C's.

1933 - 1947
the enlarged Esher Urban District
from 1933



cases being notified. On the whole, the type of illness was not severe and no deaths occurred. 28 requests were received from practitioners for prophylactic serum. The value of prophylactic serum was well demonstrated when the infection was introduced into a local day nursery. 19 children were given treatment and showed a definite advantage over those who, for various reasons, had not received any.

Whooping Cough.—The incidence of whooping cough was lower than that of last year, only 45 cases being notified.

Malaria.—Two interesting cases of malaria were reported. The first case occurred in February in a girl of 15, and it seemed at first sight to be one of those rare cases of malaria contracted in this country. On going into the history, however, it appeared that the child had spent two weeks in Amsterdam during the previous August, and it is probable that the infection was contracted at that time. Malaria is not uncommon in Holland, and I was able, by a personal visit to the Medical Officer of Health for Amsterdam, to establish the fact that the quarter of the city in which the child had stayed is that which is most heavily affected by malaria.

In the following June another girl, who had accompanied the first case to Holland and slept in the same house, was also reported to be suffering from malaria.

Both of these cases made good recoveries after treatment.

Food Poisoning.—40 cases of suspected food poisoning came to notice. One outbreak in which 33 cases were reported is worthy of comment.

Information was received from a local doctor on May 14th that a family he was attending were suffering from symptoms suspicious of food poisoning. An investigation was made at the house, and it seemed probable that a proprietary meat roll preparation was the cause. This was confirmed when later in the day other cases were reported which obviously had their origin in the same source. One shop only was mentioned in the first instance as the source of supply, and it appeared that the suspected commodity had been delivered by a van salesman of a reputable wholesale firm the day before and the whole of it had been sold within an hour or two.

As far as possible, the names of the customers served were obtained and visits paid to their homes. In view of the fact that the meat roll had been manufactured in a provincial town and brought to a London depot for distribution, the Ministry of Health was informed by telephone in order that further supplies could be stopped. From this conversation it appeared that several other districts had been affected in

a similar manner. The London depot of the distributing firm was contacted and a list of shops in the district which had been supplied was obtained. Three of these were in the Claygate area, one of them being the shop which was already known, and the other was in Thames Ditton.

By following up these enquiries a number of other cases were discovered, most of whom had not called for medical assistance. All were confined to Claygate. Apparently the batch which had been supplied to the Thames Ditton shop was sound. One family had obtained their supply from a large London store, and by following up this lead it was possible to prevent the sale of a large stock the store was carrying.

As far as could be traced, a total of 14 households were involved and 33 persons complained of symptoms. Everyone who partook of the meat was affected in some degree, with the exception of a child of 2, who was reported to have consumed only a very small portion. The severity of the symptoms varied a good deal, but in some cases they were intense, although their duration was usually only for a few hours.

The average incubation period was about three hours, and the illness began with acute abdominal pains and vomiting. This was followed later by severe diarrhoea. Other occasional symptoms were fainting, sweating, muscle cramps and pyrexia.

The foodstuff which was the cause of the trouble was a preparation made from liver, prepared meat and oatmeal. Bacteriological examination showed that it was heavily contaminated with the organism known as *Staphylococcus aureus*, a well-known cause of food poisoning.

Scabies.—The scheme for the treatment of scabies referred to in recent reports continued successfully. There was a considerable reduction in the number of cases reported.

During 1947, 120 persons from 31 families received treatment. Of these, 90 persons showed definite lesions, the remainder being contacts in the same family.

Verminous Conditions.—Cases of infestation by the head louse were referred to the department from various sources from time to time and were treated by the Public Health Nurse. 48 cases were treated in this manner. Working in close co-operation with the school authorities, homes have been visited and families have been treated as a whole for verminous conditions. This has led to a marked improvement in the cleanliness of schoolchildren.

No cases of body louse infestation came to notice.

Insulin.—Five cases of diabetes mellitus are being supplied with free insulin under the terms of Ministry of Health Circular No. 2734.

WORK OF PUBLIC HEALTH NURSE

The duties of this officer include assistance with diphtheria immunisation, the treatment of scabies and other verminous conditions, routine infectious disease enquiries, the supervision of infectious cases treated at home, the following up of cases discharged from the isolation hospital, and various other useful functions. The following is a record of certain aspects of the work done during the year :—

Home visits in connection with infectious disease	...	459
Home visits in connection with diphtheria immunisation		113
Attendances at diphtheria immunisation sessions	...	106
Number of treatments given for scabies		120
Number of treatments for other verminous conditions	...	48

Tuberculosis.—

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1947

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5	2	1	2	—	—	1	—	—
15	3	4	—	—	1	3	—	—
25	3	3	—	1	1	—	—	—
35	6	3	1	—	3	1	—	1
45	7	3	—	—	2	1	—	—
55	4	—	—	1	3	—	—	—
65 upw'ds	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
TOTAL	29	14	4	4	11	7	—	1

One case of pulmonary tuberculosis came to notice after death. This was a death transferable from another area.

There was a distinct increase in the number of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. This need not necessarily be disturbing in so far as it may be due to better ascertainment and earlier diagnosis. There was, however, a fractional increase in the death rate, which is still above the pre-war figure. It will be necessary to watch carefully the death rate from tuberculosis. The long delay in the admission of patients to sanatoria, resulting from shortage of nursing and domestic staff, is bound to have a deleterious effect on the prospects of recovery.

TUBERCULOSIS

Year	Estimated Population	New Cases				Deaths			
		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
		No.	Rate per 1,000 population	No.	Rate per 1,000 population	No.	Rate per 1,000 population	No.	Rate per 1,000 population
1938	42,420	21	0.49	2	0.04	12	0.28	1	0.02
1939	44,290	36	0.81	5	0.11	12	0.27	2	0.04
1940	45,270	31	0.68	4	0.08	25	0.55	1	0.02
1941	45,310	36	0.79	5	0.11	21	0.46	5	0.11
1942	45,540	35	0.76	8	0.17	18	0.39	4	0.08
1943	44,960	46	1.02	12	0.26	22	0.48	3	0.06
1944	43,200	50	1.15	14	0.32	18	0.41	1	0.02
1945	44,060	41	0.93	11	0.24	22	0.49	2	0.04
1946	48,140	31	0.64	7	0.14	16	0.33	1	0.02
1947	49,610	43	0.86	8	0.16	18	0.36	1	0.02

At the end of the year the following number of cases remained on the tuberculosis register :—

					Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Males	...	...	...	...	118	24
Females	...	...	...	...	90	32
					208	56

CASES REMOVED TO TOLWORTH ISOLATION HOSPITAL

Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cerebro-Spinal Fever			...	...	...	1
Croup	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria (not confirmed)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	5
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	2
Lobar Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	1
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	18
Meningism	...	...	...	...	...	3
Poliomyelitis (two cases not confirmed)	...	...	...	...	...	7
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pyrexia of unknown origin	...	...	...	...	...	1
Quinsy	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rubella	...	...	...	...	...	2
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	24
Streptococcal Sore Throat	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stomatitis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tonsillitis	...	...	...	...	...	14
Typhoid (not confirmed)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Vincent's Angina	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	5

CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASE REMOVED TO HOSPITALS OTHER THAN TOLWORTH

Acute Primary Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	1
Poliomyelitis (not confirmed)	...	...	...	...	1
Malaria	...	...	...	...	1
Measles	...	...	...	...	1
Ophthalmia neonatorum	...	...	...	...	1
Polio-encephalitis	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	1

NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED YEARLY
DURING THE PAST SEVEN YEARS

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Scarlet Fever	22	114	342	73	59	48	40
Diphtheria	10	3	1	1	3	5	—
Erysipelas	6	2	2	4	5	4	3
Pneumonia	24	44	15	9	3	15	11
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	6	4	4	1	3	1	2
Dysentery	—	1	2	10	32	12	—
Paratyphoid	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	2	4	2	2	—	1
Measles	399	328	220	47	754	95	626
Whooping Cough	400	33	92	96	48	128	45
Tuberculosis (all forms) ...	41	43	58	64	52	38	51
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Anterior Poliomyelitis ...	1	—	1	—	—	1	6
Induced Malaria	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suspected Food Poisoning	14	5	22	5	—	26	40

	Scarlet Fever	Pneumonia	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Erysipelas	Puerperal Pyrexia	Dysentery	Suspected Food Poisoning	Acute Poliomyelitis	Malaria	Measles	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	Totals
January	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	24	5	—	1	1	33
February	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	69	2	—	4	1	80
March	9	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	77	9	—	2	—	104
April	9	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	45	6	—	3	—	65
May	4	1	—	1	—	—	33	—	—	9	6	—	4	—	58
June	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	62	7	—	4	3	83
July	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	127	2	—	9	—	146
August	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	3	—	6	2	23
September	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	8	2	—	3	—	18
October	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	3	—	10
November	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	84	—	—	2	—	90
December	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	109	3	—	2	1	117
Total	40	11	2	3	1	—	40	6	2	626	45	—	43	8	827

CASE RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES

				England and Wales.	Urban District of Esher.
Diphtheria	...	...	...	0.13	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	1.37	0.42
Typhoid	...	...	...	0.01	—
Paratyphoid	...	...	...	0.01	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	0.05	0.02
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	2.22	0.47
Measles	...	...	...	9.41	6.61
*Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	7.16	1.04

* Per 1,000 total births (i.e., live and still births).

SCHOOLS

The number of children attending the County Schools and on the rolls at 31st March, 1947, was :—

Name of School.	No. on roll
Claygate County Primary J.M. ...	111
Claygate County Primary Infants' ...	73
Cobham C.E. Secondary ...	182
Cobham C.E. Primary J.M. ...	219
Cobham County Primary Infants' ...	129
Cobham Downside C.E. Primary ...	38
East Molesey C.E. Primary J.B. ...	165
East Molesey C.E. Primary J.G. ...	158
East Molesey County Primary Infants' ...	121
Esher C.E. Primary J.M. ...	184
Esher C.E. Infants' ...	123
Hinchley Wood County Secondary Mixed ...	463
Kingston Day Commercial School ...	412
Long Ditton County Primary Mixed ...	155
Long Ditton County Primary Infants' ...	121
Molesey County Secondary Boys ...	242
Molesey County Secondary Girls ...	223
Oxshott C.E. Primary J.M. ...	60
Thames Ditton County Primary J.M. ...	187
Thames Ditton County Primary Infants' ...	67
West Molesey County Primary J.M. ...	318
West Molesey County Primary Infants' ...	300
	4,051

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

The Staff of the Public Health Department is set out at the beginning of this report.

The provision of health services in the area remains substantially unaltered from that set out in recent annual reports.

The following table shows the number of pathological examinations during the year under review :—

Disease					Total Number
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	Sputa	38
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	Urine	2
Streptococcal diseases	...	...	...	Swabs	64
Diphtheria	...	...	...	Swabs	106
Dysentery	...	...	...	Fæces	56
Dysentery	...	...	...	Urine	6
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	...	...	...	Blood	4
					276

A number of samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination, details of which will be found in the report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. *Water*.—The water supply provided by the two main undertakers who supply the district has remained above suspicion.

The regular inspection and sampling of wells in use in the rural parts of the district were continued, and eight samples of water from such sources were submitted for bacteriological examination and were found to be satisfactory.

Four cottages previously served by a well are now using a mains supply of water.

2. *Drainage and Sewerage and Sewage Disposal*.—No extension of the sewage treatment plant at any of the Council's three works has been carried out during the year and no new sewers have been laid other than those serving the Council's new housing estates.

3. *Rivers and Streams*.—Attention continues to be given to keeping the public watercourses free from obstruction and pollution.

4. *Caravan Dwellings*.—A special report was made to the Public Health Committee on the conditions existing at the Palace Estate, which is a low-lying area about 35 acres in extent, situated partly in East Molesey and partly in Thames Ditton. On the site are situated some 125 dwellings of various types, ranging from derelict wooden shacks to reasonably satisfactory bungalows. Most of these structures were originally moveable, but now probably only the more recent arrivals are of that category. The report ended as follows :—

“In assessing the fitness of a caravan dwelling for human habitation some regard must be had to the method of its use. While many of the dwellings in the Palace Estate might be considered suitable for occupation during a few weeks in the summer, the great majority could hardly be regarded as desirable places for living in during both winter and summer and for the bringing up of a family. This all the year round usage has of course increased greatly during recent years as a direct result of the housing shortage. In a colony such as this it is impossible to provide all the amenities of civilisation. While it exists it is only possible to insist that the principles of good camp sanitation are carried out. The water supply must be adequate and close at hand; there must be proper facilities for refuse collection and disposal, and satisfactory means of disposal of excreta. The chief disadvantage of camp sanitation as opposed to modern house sanitation is that there is a smaller margin for error and a breakdown affecting health is more likely to occur. It should be mentioned, however, that there is no evidence whatever that the health of the occupants of the Palace Estate is, or ever has been, any worse than that of the other inhabitants of the district. Furthermore, during the frequent visits carried out to the estate by members of the staff of the Public Health Department, no sanitary nuisance of a general nature has been observed, and it may be particularly noted that no fly nuisance appears to occur in summer-time. It would appear that although the sanitation is primitive in theory, in practice it is adequate. It is desirable, however, that the existing bye-laws should be rigorously enforced. It would be unwise to encourage the use of these structures as permanent dwellings, and therefore the installation of such an elaborate measure as a water carriage sewage system is out of the question. Likewise, a systematic collection of refuse by the Council might give rise to more difficulties than it would solve. Steps should, however, be taken to remove incombustible refuse from time to time in order to avoid unsightly and insanitary heaps of rubbish. It is also desirable that the roadways should be improved, so that a dry approach can be made to

each dwelling. The number of stand pipes should be increased so that each dwelling has a supply of water within the statutory distance."

5. *Floods*.—During the months of March and April serious damage and inconvenience was caused to dwellings in the low-lying districts about the Thames. Various problems of Public Health importance arose and frequent visits were paid by members of the department to the affected areas. Recommendations were made to the appropriate officials and to individual inhabitants in order to prevent danger to health. In spite of the discomfort, inconvenience and financial loss involved, no serious danger to health arose as a result of the disaster.

PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors) :—

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	142	49	4	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	142	63	2	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	284	112	6	—

2. Cases in which Defects were found :—

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	3	3	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	1	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	6	6	—	—	—
Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)					Nil

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1947

*To the Chairman and Members
of the Urban District Council of Esher.*

June, 1948.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my eighteenth Annual Report upon the work of your Sanitary Inspectors for the year 1947.

The report is compiled in accordance with the directions contained in a memorandum from the Ministry of Health and as required by Article XXVII (18) of the Sanitary Officers Order, 1935.

It follows the lines of previous reports and, with one or two exceptions, is tabulated.

COMPLAINTS

During the year under review 166 complaints were received and all were investigated.

INSPECTION OF DISTRICT

Number of houses and premises inspected	...	...	...	1303
Number of houses and premises re-inspected	...	...	...	1640
Number of miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	289
Number of visits to works in progress	...	...	...	147
Number of visits to dairies, cowsheds and milkshops	...	...	...	74
Number of visits to bakehouses	...	...	...	34
Number of visits to factories	...	...	...	78
Number of visits re disinfection	...	...	...	75
Number of visits re cases of infectious disease	...	...	...	146
Number of visits re disinfestation	...	...	...	43
Visits re Schools	...	...	...	5
Visits re Overcrowding (Housing Act)	...	...	...	10
Visits re Food & Drugs Act, 1938	...	...	...	193
Visits to Foodshops	...	...	...	231
Visits to Piggeries	...	...	...	2
Visits re Water Supply	...	...	...	12
Visits re Ice Cream	...	...	...	36
Visits re Caravans	...	...	...	206
Outworkers' premises	...	...	...	1
Shops Act	...	...	...	8
Flooding	...	...	...	58

NOTICES SERVED

Informal Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	353
Abatement Notices in respect of nuisances, Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Statutory Notices under Section 168, Housing Act, 1936, requisition for information	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Abatement Notices under Section 79, Public Health Act, 1936, to remove noxious matter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Statutory Notices under Section 24, Public Health Act, 1936, Notice of works for the maintenance of a length of Public Sewer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Statutory Notices under Section 11, Housing Act, 1936, order for demolition of a house	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Certificates under the Increase of Rent and Mortgage (Restrictions) Acts, 1920-1939	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS CARRIED OUT :—

DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

Repaired, cleansed, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Partly relaid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Stoppers fixed in intercepting traps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Completely relaid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Additional provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gullies fixed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Intercepted from sewer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Houses subsoil drained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

MANHOLES

New provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
New covers fixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Altered or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

VENTILATING SHAFTS

Mica flap valves fixed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

SOIL PIPES

Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

DAMPNESS

Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Eaves gutters repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
Ventilation provided under floors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
External walls pointed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
External walls rendered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
House walls treated with solution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Sills repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Eaves gutters provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Damp plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16

GENERAL REPAIRS

External walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Windows repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
House floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Doors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Ranges or coppers repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Internal walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
Ceilings provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ceilings repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Rooms cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sash cords renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Chimney stacks repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Handrails provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Windows made to open	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Skirting repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Rooms ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

PAVING, ETC.

Yards paved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Yard paving repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

FOOD

As mentioned in previous reports, the slaughtering of food animals in this district has practically ceased.

Occasional slaughter of animals takes place by permission of the Food Executive Officers of the Esher Food Control Committee.

Food premises have been regularly visited and invariably found satisfactory.

Appended is a list giving details of the class and quantity of food condemned as unfit for human consumption.

In many cases this food was utilised for animal feeding, or, in compliance with the directions of the Ministry of Food,

the material was returned through the suppliers to the recognised salvage organisation for reprocessing. In a few cases it was found necessary to be destroyed.

The following table shows the number of visits to shops for the purpose of food inspection, and the comparison of the number of these visits with the previous five years is interesting :—

	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
To slaughterhouses ...	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
To foodshops ...	243	336	547	231	284	231

The following number of carcases were examined :—

Pigs ...	...	...	...	23
Calves ...	...	...	...	1

There were eight slaughtermen on the Register at the end of the year.

The following diseased or otherwise unsound meat and food was surrendered and destroyed or dealt with as previously mentioned :—

	lbs.		lbs.
Bacon	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fish	1183
Barley	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gravy Browning	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beef	259 $\frac{3}{4}$	Haricot Beans	21
Biscuits	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	Margarine	1
Black Pudding	54	Mutton	59
Butter	$\frac{1}{2}$	Peas	61
Cake Mixture	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pigs' plucks	50
Cheese	30	Potato Mashed	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Confectionery	3	Rolled Oats	18
Cooking Chocolate	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sausages	30
Cooked Meat	6	Sausage Meat	12
Cooking fat	112	Semolina	$\frac{1}{2}$
Curry Powder	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Simnel Paste	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Custard Powder	5	Sugar	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Dates	182	Tea	81 $\frac{1}{4}$
Flour	7	Whalemeat	130

TINNED, BOTTLED AND OTHER FOOD:—

Apricot Puddings ...	5 tins	Dried Egg	2 tins
Bacon	1 tin	Eggs	51
Beans	82 tins	Fish	135 tins
Beef	16 tins	Fruit	16 tins
Beef Tea	1 packet	Gherkins	2 bottles
Beetox	3 jars	Grapefruit	11 tins
Beetroot	2 tins	Horlick's Malted Milk	3 tins
Bovril	2 jars	Jam	80 jars
Cheese — Camembert	8 boxes	Luncheon Meat ...	28 tins
Chicken	1 tin	Macaroni and tomato	2 tins
Chocolate Drink ...	7 tins	Marmite	3 jars
Cocoa	1 packet	Milk	460 jars
Coffee	1 bottle	Mincemeat	7 jars
Dates	1 packet	Meat	49 tins

FINNED, BOTTLED AND OTHER FOOD—*continued.*

Meat Paste ...	19	tins	Salad Cream ...	1	jar
M. & V. Ration ...	45	tins	Salmon ...	15	tins
Mixed Vegetables ...	8	tins	Spinach ...	4	tins
Oats Porridge ...	20	pkts.	Sauce ...	1	bottle
Patum Peperum ...	1	jar	Sausages ...	24	tins
Peaches ...	2	tins	Savouree ...	1	jar
Pears ...	2	tins	Soup ...	55	pkts.
Pineapple Slices ...	10	tins	Stewed Steak ...	44	tins
Pickles ...	19	jars	Syrup ...	2	tins
Peas ...	62	tins	Tongues ...	5	tins
Plums ...	20	tins	Treacle Pudding ...	1	tin
Potatoes ...	4	tins	Vegetables ...	8	tins
Pudding Mixture ...	28	pkts.	Vita Cup ...	10	tins
Spaghetti ...	12	tins	Wheatflakes ...	28	pkts.

MILK SUPPLY

The farms, cowsheds and dairies have been inspected from time to time during the year.

Samples of milk have been taken for bacteriological examination, for microscopic and biological tests for tuberculosis and the phosphatase test for detecting imperfect pasteurisation.

The results of the samples taken for the year under review are tabulated below :—

	Total	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	
Samples of raw milk submitted for bacteriological examination and for the detection of Tubercle bacilli ...	31	23	8	7 contained B. Coli. 1 contained Tubercle bacilli.
Samples of raw milk submitted for the detection of Tubercle bacilli ...	19	19	—	
Samples submitted for the Phosphatase test ...	23	23	—	
	73	65	8	

Subsequent to the sample being taken which contained Tubercle bacilli and before the final result of the bacteriological examination, the animal at the farm in question had been slaughtered.

Milk producers at farms where samples were found to contain B. Coli. were interviewed and subsequent samples showed improvement.

ICE CREAM

Results of Ice Cream Sampling for Bacteriological Examination :—

Sample No.	Count (Number of bacteria per ml.)	B. Coli.	Grade (Provisional)
32	111,330	Negative	III
33	93,660	Negative	III
34	37,330	Negative	I
35	85,660	Negative	III
36	194,500	Negative	IV
37	2,110,000	Positive 1/100th ml., 1/1000th ml. and 1/10000th ml.	IV
38	1,845,000	Positive 1/100th ml. and 1/1000th ml.	IV
39	213,000	Negative	IV
40	54,330	Negative	III
41	302,500	Positive 1/100th ml., 1/1000th ml. and 1/10000th ml.	IV
42	119,660	Negative	IV
43	45,330	Negative	I
78 (repeat of 37)	—	Positive 1/10th ml.	III
79 (repeat of 38)	—	Negative	III
80 (repeat of 41)	—	Positive 1/10th ml.	III

NOTE :—The provisional grades which are referred to above are those introduced by the Ministry of Health. They are based on the number of organisms in the ice cream absorbing oxygen, and this is shown by the reduction of colour in Methylene Blue, which is an aniline dye.

After incubation, the quicker the reduction of the colour, the poorer the quality of the ice cream.

The four grades recommended are as follows :—

Grade I (Best quality)	time taken to reduce methylene blue	4½ hrs. or over
Grade II	" " " "	" " 2½ hrs. to 4 hrs.
Grade III	" " " "	" " ½ hr. to 2 hrs.
Grade IV	" " " "	" " 0 hrs.

The methylene blue test does not indicate the types of organisms present, but shows the number of organisms as a whole present in the ice cream.

It could be said to show the bacterial cleanliness of the ice cream.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

Sampling has been continued throughout the year, a total of 139 samples of various foods and drugs having been obtained and submitted to the Council's Public Analyst.

This total represents an average of 2.8 samples per 1,000 of the population based on the Registrar General's estimated population figure of 49,610 for mid-June.

The following table gives details of the samples obtained :—

							Informal	Formal
Aspirin	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
All Bran	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Almond Flavouring	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Aniseed Balls	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Baking Powder	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Beef Cubes	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Bengers Food	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Bectox	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Boracic Acid Crystals	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Bread	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	10
Castor Oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Cherry Flavouring	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Chewing Nuts, chocolate	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Chocolate, assorted	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Chocolate cup	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Chutney	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Cinnamon, ground	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Cod Liver Roe Paste	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	—
Curry Powder	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
Epsom Salts	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Fish Paste	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Flour, Bun	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Flour, Cake	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Flour, Self Raising	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Forcemeat—Parsley and Thyme	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Gin	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Ginger Beer	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Ginger Pudding and Cake Mixture	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Glauber Salts	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Glycerine of Thymol Pastilles	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—

Continued.

						Informal	Formal
Grapefruit Squash	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Golden Raising Powder					...	1	—
Herbs, mixed	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Iodine tincture	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Irvona Tonic Tablets	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Jam	...	...	...	...	...	4	—
Jelly, table	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Junket powder	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Lemonade crystals	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Liquorice Sweets	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Lung syrup	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Lucozade Tonic Food Beverage				...	...	1	—
Margarine	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
Mashed potato, " Pom "			...	...	...	1	—
Meat paste	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	7	36
Milk of Magnesia	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Milk of Magnesia Tablets	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Mitcham Mints	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Mixed herbs	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Oatmeal	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Porridge Oats	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Pork Sausages	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Pork Sausage Meat	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Piccalilli	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Rapid Cure Cold Tablets	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Saccharin	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Semolina, chocolate flavour	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
So-Taistee Extract	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Soup, desiccated	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Soup powder, tomato	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Syrup of Figs, California	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Tea	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Vinegar, Malt	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Vinegar, Non-brewed	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Vitonagen	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Whisky	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Yeast Vite Tablets	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Totals						88	51

Genuine ... 130 Not genuine ... 9 Total ... 139

The following statement gives details of the nine samples reported upon adversely by the Public Analyst :—

<i>Sample No.</i>	<i>Article.</i>	<i>Details of Irregularity.</i>	<i>Action Taken.</i>
3	Curry Powder (Informal).	Contained lead, 60 parts per million.	The stock was old, having been obtained during the war ; the manufacturer was unknown. The remainder of the stock (9½lb.) was surrendered and destroyed.
8	Butter (Formal).	Contained an excess of 0.5% water.	After consulting the Public Analyst it was considered that the excess of water (0.5 per cent) did not justify legal proceedings. A letter was sent to the manufacturers.
30	Non-brewed Vinegar (Informal).	Slightly deficient in acetic acid, bottle contaminated with ginger wine or ginger beer.	The Public Analyst was consulted and the difference (0.1 per cent) being so small, a warning letter was sent to the manufacturers.
39	Bun flour (Informal).	Deficient in available carbon dioxide.	The stock was old. No further action taken as no stock remained.
59	Chutney (Informal).	The sample contained 400 parts of sulphur dioxide per million by weight—an added preservative.	Warning letter sent to manufacturer.

<i>Sample No.</i>	<i>Article.</i>	<i>Details of Irregularity.</i>	<i>Action Taken.</i>
120	Oxtail soup powder (Informal).	No ingredients or weight specified on the label as required by the Labelling of Food Order.	This soup powder was in stock before the Labelling Order came into force. Small quantity remaining withdrawn and used personally by the shopkeeper.
122	Lung syrup (Informal).	A medicament prepared with artificial syrup and containing no sugar, syrup or honey.	Medical Officer of Health consulted and as ingredients were not injurious, no action taken. Matter referred to Pharmaceutical Society.
130	Glauber Salts (Informal).	This sample was of effloresced Glauber Salts containing the equivalent of 225 per cent of $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10 \text{H}_2\text{O}$.	Letter to manufacturers, who undertook in future to pack this commodity in air-tight containers.
134	Pork Sausage Meat (Formal).	The sample contained meat 40 per cent by weight. The minimum meat content of pork sausage meat is 50 per cent.—The Meat Products and Canned Meat (Control and Maximum Prices) Order 1947.	As this was an offence against the Control and Maximum Prices Order 1947, the matter was referred to the Local Executive Food Officer of the Ministry of Food. The Ministry decided to take no action, due to the fact that the commodity had been obtained from a wholesaler outside the district, who had already been proceeded against for a similar offence.

FACTORIES

The number of visits paid under the Factories Act, 1937, was 112.

34 to Bakehouses.

78 to other Factory premises.

Nineteen Bakehouses have mechanical power and twelve are without mechanical power. There are no underground bakehouses.

SHOPS, ACT, 1912—1935

No complaints were received as to contravention of the Acts.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS

At the end of the year there were 48 persons on the Register as follows :—

Retail Purveyors and Producers of Milk	...	...	4
Wholesale Producers only	...	...	21
Milkshops in the district	...	...	19
Purveyors retailing milk from outside the district	...	...	4
			48

There were 24 Cowkeepers in the district and the approximate number of milch cows kept by them is 767.

The 25 dairy farms are situate in the following Wards :—

Claygate	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Cobham	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Esher	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Stoke D'Abernon	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Thames Ditton	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
							25

At the end of the year there were nine farms producing "Accredited" Milk, the cowkeepers of which had been placed on the Roll of Accredited Producers and six producing "Tuberculin Tested" milk.

The dairies, cowsheds and milkshops have been periodically inspected and the half-yearly limewashing carried out.

Licences under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936 and 1938, have been issued as follows :—

Dealers' Licences to sell "Tuberculin Tested" Milk	...	8
Dealers' Licences to sell "Pasteurised" Milk	...	15
Supplementary Licences to sell "Tuberculin Tested" Milk	...	3
Supplementary Licences to sell "Pasteurised" Milk	...	4

SPRAYING PONDS AND DITCHES

The systematic spraying of ponds, ditches, water courses and water holes in the district with Mosquito Oil has been carried out as in previous years.

The year under review has not passed without staff difficulties. Mr. Armstrong was away from the office for four months undergoing two surgical operations, but he has returned and is now in good health. His absence naturally restricted the activities of the department. Then at the end of the year Mrs. Read, the Senior Clerk, decided to give up Local Government work, after a useful contribution of two years with us. Her place was taken by Miss Bridgman from the Surveyor's Department. The changeover went very smoothly. At the time of compiling this report comes the news that Dr. Fanning has been appointed to the important position of Deputy Medical Officer of Health to the Surrey County Council. His influence in the Department was of great benefit and we shall always remember with gratitude his kindness.

In conclusion, I desire to place on record my appreciation of the support given by everyone in the Department and to thank the officers and staff of other Departments of the Council for their ready co-operation and helpfulness.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

REGINALD F. WHEELER,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

